Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released February 11, 1946 7:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

February 1, 1946

Farmers are preparing in the 1946 crop year to make a peacetime contribution comparable with their wartime efforts. They have set for themselves acreage goals somewhat higher than the acreage actually planted in 1945. Farm machinery and supplies should be available in increasing volume. The shortage of farm labor seems likely to be less acute. How weather factors may affect 1946 production seems to be the greatest question mark at the present time.

A record grapefruit crop is now in prospect. The total orange crop may be only slightly below last year's record. The combined citrus crop not only will exceed production last season, but is expected to be half again as large as the 1934-43 average. The citrus situation remains favorable, with ample moisture and little or no damage from cold weather, except some delay in sizing. The third largest aggregate tonnage of winter truck crops is in prospect, exceeded only in 1944 and 1945, and far above the 1935-44 average. Production of winter season potatoes in Texas and Florida is lower than in 1945, but nearly double the average. Growers in the summer group of States intend to plant a smaller acreage of commercial early potatoes than average and than was harvested last year.

Milk production in January 1946 was at the lowest level for the month since 1941, but was 9 percent above the 1935-44 January average. The number of milk cows was definitely on a downward trend, but milk production per cow continued at a high level, as herds were being culled. Efficient cows were being fed liberally. Farm poultry flocks laid more eggs in January 1946 than in January 1945, but fewer than the record January production in 1944. The rate of lay was the highest of record for January, as feeding apparently was not reduced and pullets made up a large proportion of the layers. Farmers reported their intentions to purchase only six-sevenths as many chicks this year as they bought in 1945.

January temperatures ranged from unseasonably mild all over the country in the first week to severe cold waves in the area east of the Rockies in the latter part of the month. Freezing temperatures were recorded in the Rio Grande Valley, along the Gulf and in northern Florida. Snow cover was light or lacking most of the month over much of the central part of the country, but at the end of January was relatively deep in the Northeast, the Lake Region and in the northern Mountain areas of the West. Precipitation for the month was normal or above along much of the Atlantic Coast, in a central area extending from Northern Michigan and Wisconsin across northwestern Illinois and Iowa into Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky and southward into Texas and the Gulf States, and in portions of the Pacific Northwest. Much of the Great Plains area is still deficient in top-soil moisture supply, though light precipitation was received in early February, while moisture supplies are ample in most other sections.

In the South, winter crops were growing slowly because of the cold, wet soil which also hampered soil preparation and planting of truck crops and potatoes, but some progress was made. Harvest of cotton and corn continued, with some damage to both reported as a result of inclement weather. Livestock were kept in pastures and fields as far north as South Dakota. In the North wheat was dormant, often

with insufficient snow cover, leaving it vulnerable to cold and winds. In late January and early February local damage by blowing soil occurred in sections of the Western Plains. Good progress was made in harvesting the remaining portion of the corn crop, though some still is left in fields. Feeding of corn has been heavy, partly because of low quality and sometimes because of scarcity of supplement feeds. Movement of wheat from farms to markets showed a sharp increase in the first half of January, but grain shipments were hampered in some sections by lack of box cars. On Western ranges livestock are holding up well. Northern winter ranges are mostly open with good feed available, but feed is short in the Southwest.

From the 100th meridian eastward prospects appear average or better. In the Pacific Northwest and northern Mountain areas, prospective irrigation water supplies are for the most part ample. The Great Plains area, particularly the southern portion, remains the area where prospects leave something to be desired. Production in the northern Great Plains is usually greatly affected by moisture received during the spring and growing season, but this is a critical period for the Southwest. While details of farmers' intentions will not be available until in March, current information indicates that farmers are well up with their fall and winter work and their preparations for the 1946 crop season.

CITRUS: Production of all citrus fruits in the United States for the 1945-46 season is estimated at about 187 million boxes — 5 percent above the 1944-45 production and 50 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. The total orange crop is placed at 106 million boxes compared with the record production last season of 109 million boxes. Early and midseason orange production amounted to 47.9 million boxes this season compared with 47.3 million last season and Valencias are estimated at 58.4 million boxes compared with 61.7 million. A record U.S. grapefruit crop of 62.8 million boxes is now estimated. This is 21 percent above the production last season and 12 percent above the previous record crop produced in 1943-44.

Florida weather during January was favorable for development of both the current citrus crops and buds for the new crop. Production of Florida early and midseason oranges is estimated at 26 million boxes -- 20 percent above the crop last season of 21.7 million boxes and about the same as the 1943-44 crop of 25.8 million boxes. Production of Valencias is indicated at 24.0 million boxes -- 14 percent above last year's crop of 21.1 million boxes and 18 percent more than the 1943-44 crop of 20.4 million boxes. Florida grapefruit production is placed at 32.0 boxes -- 43 percent more than the 1944-45 crop but only slightly more than the 1943-44 crop of 31.0 boxes. Florida tangerines are estimated at 4.0 million boxes, the same as last season. Late bloom oranges are maturing faster than expected earlier and considerable quantities of these oranges have already been picked. The regular-bloom Valencia crop is early this year and probably will make up any deficit of Florida midseason fruit for February harvest.

By February 2 about 20.5 million boxes of Florida oranges had been harvested of which 13.8 million went to fresh market and 6.7 million were canned. Last year 19.5 million boxes were harvested to February 1, of which 14.8 million were sold fresh and 4.7 million canned. Total grapefruit utilized to February 2, 1946 amounted to 12.1 million boxes, of which 7.4 were processed and 4.7 went to fresh markets. Last year to the same date 15.6 million had been utilized -- 11.6 million canned and 4.0 million sold fresh. Tangerine utilization continued far behind 1945, showing about 2.6 million harvested to February 2 compared with 3.7 last year to the same date. About 100,000 boxes of tangerines have been processed this year.

In Texas, moisture supplies during January were ample for citrus and temperatures were favorable as a rule. A hard wind early in the month caused

some dropping of fruit and some defoliation but the loss was not serious. Apparently no damage resulted to either fruit or trees from the heavy frost on January 23 which covered most of the citrus area. Texas grapefruit production is estimated at 23.0 million boxes -- 3 percent above the 1944-45 crop of 22.3 million boxes. Utilization of grapefruit to February 1 totalled almost 12 million boxes of which about 5 million were processed and the balance used fresh. Last year a little more than 12 million boxes were utilized to February 1 of which about 5.8 million were processed and the balance used fresh.

Texas orange production is now estimated at 4.7 million boxes -- 200,000 boxes more than the January 1 estimate and 300,000 boxes more than the 1944-45 crop. Valencias had started moving by the last of January. About 2.8 million boxes of Texas oranges were harvested to the end of January this year compared with about 2.6 million last year. In past seasons practically all Texas oranges have been used fresh.

In Arizona continued cool weather during January retarded sizing of Valencia oranges and grapefruit. Some December frost damage to Valencias is becoming apparent and as a result possibly 20,000 boxes or more may not be picked. The grapefruit crop is now estimated at 4.3 million boxes compared with 3.75 million last season. Through January 26 this year 730,000 boxes of grapefruit had been moved compared with 627,000 boxes moved through January 26 last year. Arizona orange production is estimated at 1.21 million boxes compared with 1.15 million in 1944-45. Through January this year, about 470,000 boxes of oranges were moved compared with about 390,000 boxes through January last year.

In California, January conditions were generally unfavorable for citrus crops. There was no rain after early January, during a period when growers count on rains. A period of severe winds, centering around January 12, was detrimental, especially to Navel oranges, in parts of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Some fruit was lost and more was damaged by bruising. On February 3 rain fell in the southern counties, where drought conditions were most acute. It is probably too late for navels to benefit materially from improved moisture supplies. Harvest of navels and miscellaneous oranges is practically complete in central and northern California and is in progress in the southern counties. About 8 million boxes of these varieties were utilized to February 1 this year compared with about 7.5 million to February 1 last year. Production of navels and miscellaneous oranges is estimated at 18.1 million boxes -- 18 percent less than the crop last season of 22.1 million boxes. Valencias are forecast at 32.0 million boxes -- 16 percent less than the 1944-45 record crop of 38.2 million boxes. The lemon crop is forecast at 14.1 million boxes compared with the crop last season of 12.6 million boxes. Grapefruit production is estimated at 3.53 million boxes -- 1.33 million in the Desert Valleys and 2.20 million in the other areas. The 1944-45 production was 3.78 million boxes -- 1.53 million in the Desert Valleys and 2.25 in the other areas.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during January totalled 8.6 million pounds, - 3 percent less than in January 1945. Although 9 percent above the 1935-44 average for January, production was at the lowest level for this month since 1941. January production averaged 1.98 pounds of milk daily per capita, the lowest rate for that month since prewar days, but still slightly above average for January. In January of last year, milk production was 2.06 pounds daily per capita.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C. February 11, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1935-44 Average, 1945 and 1946

Month	Monthly total: Average 1935-44	Monthly total: 1945	Monthly total: 1946	Monthly total: 1946/1945	Daily average per capita: Average 1935-44	Daily average per capita: 1945	Daily average per capita: 1946
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
January	7,938	8,892	8,615	96.9	1.94	2.06	1.98

On a national basis, milk production per cow continued at a rate only a little below the high level of January 1942, but milk cow numbers were definitely on the down grade. Farmers are turning dry their poor milkers and strippers, and at the same time feeding liberally their more efficient cows.

The shortage and cost of dependable labor continues to be a major problem for dairy farmers as people who left this type of work for war industry jobs in the big cities have been slow to return. Hay and other roughage in some areas, particularly the North Atlantic States, is reported of poor quality. Weather conditions during the month, although wintry, were not especially unfavorable for milk production. Eastern dairy sections experienced unusually cold weather in the last half of January, but for the month as a whole temperatures averaged above normal nearly everywhere. Precipitation was above average in the Mississippi basin, but below average in the Atlantic seaboard area and in the western third of the country.

Milk production per cow in herds on February 1 was 3 to 10 percent larger than on January 1 in all geographic regions, except the South Atlantic States, where about the usual seasonal drop of 2 percent was reported. Cold wet weather prevailed in this area during the last half of January. Among the principal milk-producing areas, the important butter-producing West North Central States reported the greatest improvement in milk production per cow on February 1 compared with that of a month earlier and a year earlier. Milk production per cow in the region was 10 percent above that on January 1 and 6 percent higher than on February 1 last year. Compared with the ten-year average for this date, milk production per cow on February 1 was up from 2 to 10 percent in all geographic regions, and up 7 percent for the Nation as a whole.

For the United States as a whole, the percentage of milk cows reported milked on February 1, 63.4 percent was the lowest in 21 years of record. In the North Atlantic States 71 percent of the cows were being milked on February 1, the highest average for any group of States, but the lowest February 1 percentage for that region since 1928. Fifty-three percent of the milk cows in the South Central States were in milk on February 1, the lowest percentage for any regional group. The reported percentage milked for all regions was at or near the lowest level in many years.

Although 1945-46 supplies of feed concentrates were at relatively high levels, difficulties in obtaining some kinds have been reported by dairy farmers in many localities. Nevertheless, milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters were being fed more grain and other concentrates on February 1, 1946, a total of 5.56 pounds per cow than for any February 1 of record since 1932, with the exception of February 1, 1943, when 5.70 pounds were fed per cow. On February 1 last year farmers were feeding 5.56 pounds per cow-- only slightly under the average this year. With high returns and very strong demand prevailing for milk and cream, farmers are offseting the decrease in milk cow numbers by heavy grain and concentrate feeding of their herds, thus holding up milk production.

Grain fed per cow ranged from 4.4 pounds in the South Central States to 6.6 pounds in the North Atlantic States, which is the highest level ever attained since records were started in 1932. Western States reported 4.8 pounds fed per milk cow on February 1, which is the highest feeding rate on record for this region. Dairy rates of feeding in the other regions were near record levels.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Favorable weather, with no apparent reduction in feeding in most parts of the country and a high percentage of pullets in farm flocks resulted in a record high rate of lay and relatively high egg production in January. Farm flocks laid 4,214,000,000 eggs in January -- 2 percent more than in January last year and 49 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average, but 6 percent less than the record January production in 1944. Egg production was up in all parts of the country, except in the South Central and South Atlantic States where decreases below January last year were 9 percent and 4 percent respectively. Increases above January last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 3 percent in the East North Central and Western States.

Rate of egg production during January was 10.2 eggs per layer, a new record high for the month, compared with 9.9 in January last year and 7.9 for the 10-year average. The rate was at peak levels in all parts of the country, except in the South Atlantic and South Central States, where the rate decreased 2 percent and 5 percent respectively below the rate in January last year. Increases in the rate of lay were 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 3 percent in the West.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 412,635,000 birds during January -- 1 percent less than in January last year, but 17 percent above the 10-year average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country, except in the North Atlantic States where the increase was 1 percent and in the West where there was practically no change. Decreases in the number of layers were 4 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the North Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 totaled 444,188,000 birds -- 1 percent more than a year ago and 7 percent above the 5-year (1940-44) average. On January 1, the number was about the same as a year earlier, which indicates that the relative disappearance of hens and pullets from farm flocks during January this year was slightly less than during the same month last year. During January 25,243,000 hens and pullets moved out of farm flocks compared with 27,628,000 during January last year. All parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States showed a larger number of potential layers on farms February 1 than a year ago. Increases above a year ago were 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Decreases below a year ago were 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on February 1 numbered 34,775,000 birds -- 24 percent more than a year ago and 1 percent below the 5-year average. Numbers were above last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 90 percent in the North Atlantic, 39 percent in the East North Central, 38 percent in the West, 20 percent in the South Atlantic, 19 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1940-44	50,421	82,473	119,403	39,615	85,898	36,969	414,779
1945 2/	53,286	85,600	131,664	41,597	91,576	37,563	441,286
1946	56,250	86,711	130,726	41,995	89,519	38,987	444,188

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Av. 1940-44	2,907	5,161	9,134	5,025	9,845	3,076	35,149
1945 2/	1,936	3,819	7,006	4,497	8,769	2,106	28,133
1946	3,675	5,292	7,085	5,404	10,404	2,915	34,775

2/ Revised.

BABY CHICK PURCHASES SMALLER THIS YEAR

Farmers on February 1 reported their intentions to purchase 14 percent fewer baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year, than they bought in 1945. Some difference between intentions and actual purchases is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season, the availability of feed and the egg-feed price relationship. In mid-January, egg prices were about the same as a year earlier, while the cost of the farm poultry ration was up about 4 percent. Eggs are expected to be in over-supply during the coming spring months of flush production. During the past two weeks, there have been reports of heavy cancellation of orders for chicks in some areas. This may indicate an even larger decrease than farmers reported on February 1.

Farmers' purchases of baby chicks in 1945 were considerably larger than their February intentions of that year, because of the shortage of red meats in 1945 and rising chicken prices during the hatching season. In 1944, their baby chick purchases were 1 percent less than their February intentions. In 1943, they exceeded February intentions by 4 percent and in 1942 by 3 percent. Intended decreases below last year are 22 percent in the Pacific Coast States, 19 percent in the East North Central, 16 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in New England and the Mountain States, 11 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 9 percent in the West South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East South Central States.

Farmers reported that 77 percent of their chick purchases last year were straight run chicks, 18 percent were pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerels. Their reported intentions for this year to buy 74 percent straight run chicks, 22 percent pullets and 4 percent cockerels. Farmers in all parts of the country, except the West South Central States, expect to decrease the proportion of straight run chicks and increase the proportion of pullet chicks this year. The greatest intended increase in pullet chicks is 27 percent in the South Atlantic and East South Central States. Intended increases in percentage of pullet chicks are also high in the North Central and Mountain States.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS, IN 1946
(Based upon reports from crop correspondents)

Geographic areas	Intended purchases as a % of 1945 purchases	Percent of total: Baby chicks bought in 1945			Percent of total: Baby chicks intended in 1946		
		Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
New England	88	66	29	5	64	33	3
Middle Atlantic	89	79	17	4	77	20	3
E. N. Central	81	73	22	5	69	27	4
W. N. Central	84	78	17	5	75	21	4
South Atlantic	95	85	11	4	82	14	4
E. S. Central	99	85	11	4	82	14	4
W. S. Central	91	80	15	5	80	15	5
Mountain	88	73	19	8	70	24	6
Pacific	78	60	33	7	58	36	6
United States	86.0	76.7	18.5	4.8	74.5	21.6	3.9

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Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 41.1 cents per dozen, about the same as in January a year ago. The seasonal decrease from December 15 to January 15 was 7.1 cents a dozen, compared with a decrease of 3.5 cents in that period last year. January egg markets were weak, with prices sharply lower under exceptionally heavy receipts. Demand was almost equally heavy, resulting in only moderate accumulations, despite the large receipts of eggs.

Chicken prices on January 15 averaged 23.5 cents per pound, compared with 23.8 cents on December 15 and 24.2 cents on January 15 a year ago. Poultry markets generally were steady to firm on heavy fowl and roasters, and irregular and unsettled on fryers and broilers. In contrast to extreme scarcities of a year earlier, market receipts of poultry were ample and in some instances in excess of demand at current prices.

Turkey prices on January 15 averaged 32.5 cents per pound compared with 33.6 cents on December 15 and 34.4 cents on January 15 a year ago. Prices on smaller birds ranged from O.P.A. ceilings to moderately below. Heavy birds, which following the holidays were available at around 6 to 7 cents under O.P.A. ceilings, advanced about 2 cents per pound during the month. January 1 cold storage stocks of turkey were exceptionally large but markets continue firm.

The mid-January cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was $2.98 per 100 pounds, the same as in mid-December, but 12 cents above last year's mid-January price. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed was less favorable than a year ago. Chicken and turkey price relationships were also less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1946

Washington, D. C. February 11, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Feb. 1 1/ Average 1938-44	1945	1946	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
RANGES:							
California, all	.78	86	73	43,866	51,961	60,300	50,100
Navels & Misc. 3/	.80	82	73	17,570	21,071	22,100	18,100
Valencias	.77	89	73	26,296	30,890	38,200	32,000
Florida, all	.73	68	67	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000
Early & Midseason	4/.72	66	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,000
Valencias	4/.71	71	69	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000
Texas, all 3/	.75	82	81	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,700
Early & Midseason	—	—	—	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,870
Valencias	—	—	—	908	1,350	1,800	1,830
Arizona, all 3/	.78	83	77	502	1,100	1,150	1,210
Navels & Misc.	—	—	—	239	530	550	600
Valencias	—	—	—	263	570	600	610
Louisiana, all 3/	.63	84	82	272	240	360	310
5 States 5/	.76	79	71	73,725	103,051	109,010	106,320
Total Early and Midseason 6/	—	—	—	34,782	49,841	47,310	47,880
Total Valencias	—	—	—	38,942	53,210	61,700	58,440
TANGERINES:							
Florida	.64	67	66	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,000
All Oranges and Tangerines: 5 States 5/	—	—	—	76,505	106,651	113,010	110,320
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	.64	52	63	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless	4/.66	51	65	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other	4/.60	52	62	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	.71	82	79	12,043	17,710	22,300	23,000
Arizona, all	.77	74	74	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,300
California, all	.76	79	79	2,337	3,300	3,780	3,530
Desert Valleys	—	82	80	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330
Other	—	77	78	1,316	2,100	2,250	2,200
4 States 5/	.68	66	71	37,000	56,090	52,130	62,830
LEMONS:							
California 5/	.77	76	81	11,339	11,050	12,633	14,100
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	.66	74	66	93	190	250	7/ 200

1/ Condition reported on Feb. 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year. 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ 5-year average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous. 7/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

February 11, 1946

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
	Feb. 1 Av. 1935-44	Feb. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Feb. 1 Av. 1935-44	Feb. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	12.3	12.8	13.0	4.6	5.6	5.9
N.H.	14.4	14.9	15.3	4.7	5.5	5.6
Vt.	13.4	14.8	13.0	4.6	5.7	5.2
Mass.	17.2	17.3	16.1	6.4	7.0	6.3
Conn.	16.9	16.7	15.9	5.8	6.2	6.0
N.Y.	16.1	16.9	16.7	5.4	6.2	6.5
N.J.	19.4	19.2	18.9	8.1	8.6	8.4
Pa.	15.9	16.2	16.6	6.5	7.4	7.3
N.Atl.	15.96	16.55	16.28	5.7	6.5	6.6
Ohio	14.0	14.9	14.8	6.2	6.8	6.7
Ind.	12.8	13.9	12.8	5.8	6.2	5.8
Ill.	14.4	15.6	16.2	6.5	7.6	6.9
Mich.	16.3	16.8	16.9	5.4	6.5	6.2
Wis.	15.5	16.9	17.2	4.7	5.9	6.0
E.N.Cent.	14.88	16.01	16.09	5.5	6.5	6.3
Minn.	16.5	16.8	17.7	4.8	5.7	5.8
Iowa	14.0	15.4	15.8	6.5	7.8	7.5
Mo.	8.4	9.4	9.6	4.5	5.2	5.0
N.Dak.	11.6	12.1	12.8	3.6	5.1	4.8
S.Dak.	10.5	10.5	11.9	3.2	4.7	4.7
Nebr.	12.5	12.1	13.5	4.1	5.1	6.1
Kans.	13.0	12.8	12.7	4.4	5.6	5.4
W.N.Cent.	12.70	13.10	13.92	4.8	5.9	5.9
Md.	13.9	14.2	14.2	6.3	7.0	7.6
Va.	9.9	11.1	11.3	4.8	4.9	4.8
W.Va.	8.5	9.4	9.4	3.8	3.9	3.8
N.C.	10.2	10.6	10.8	4.8	5.3	5.4
S.C.	9.4	9.7	9.8	3.7	4.1	3.5
Ga.	8.1	8.1	7.7	3.5	4.3	3.8
S.Atl.	10.03	10.86	10.50	4.5	4.9	4.8
Ky.	9.1	9.8	9.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
Tenn.	8.2	8.8	8.5	4.8	5.0	4.6
Ala.	7.5	7.7	8.0	4.4	4.3	5.7
Miss.	5.7	6.1	5.9	3.6	4.1	4.0
Ark.	6.6	7.0	6.3	3.6	3.1	3.4
Okla.	8.7	9.4	9.1	3.7	4.0	3.8
Tex.	7.3	7.1	7.5	3.6	3.6	4.4
S.Cent.	7.77	8.19	8.11	4.0	4.1	4.4
Mont.	12.6	13.8	12.7	3.4	3.9	4.0
Idaho	15.4	15.5	16.5	2.7	3.8	3.8
Wyo.	11.9	13.2	13.7	2.4	3.2	3.4
Colo.	13.1	14.2	13.5	3.4	4.3	4.0
Utah	15.4	17.0	16.7	2.6	3.7	4.0
Wash.	15.2	15.8	16.3	4.6	5.8	5.7
Oreg.	13.4	12.2	13.0	3.8	4.2	4.7
Calif.	16.4	17.2	18.0	3.5	4.5	5.3
West.	14.18	14.94	15.47	3.5	4.4	4.8
U.S.	12.59	13.27	13.47	4.80	5.55	5.56

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, milk feeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January 1945 1/	Number of layers on hand during January 1946	Eggs per 100 layers 1945 1/	Eggs per 100 layers 1946	Total eggs produced During January 1945 1/	Total eggs produced During January 1946	Total eggs produced Jan. to Dec. incl. 1944 1/	Total eggs produced Jan. to Dec. incl. 1945 1/
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,354	2,417	1,556	1,662	37	40	400	404
N.H.	1,994	2,068	1,541	1,538	31	32	362	350
Vt.	1,072	966	1,550	1,655	17	16	181	175
Mass.	5,094	5,129	1,711	1,696	87	87	934	932
R.I.	461	484	1,519	1,581	7	8	80	77
Conn.	2,941	2,951	1,621	1,600	48	47	512	483
N.Y.	13,184	13,080	1,352	1,420	178	186	2,172	1,935
N.J.	6,774	6,614	1,327	1,376	90	91	1,018	888
Pa.	18,295	19,196	1,215	1,290	222	248	2,786	2,491
N.Atl.	52,169	52,905	1,374	1,427	717	755	8,445	7,735
Ohio	19,591	19,014	1,104	1,153	216	219	2,858	2,781
Ind.	13,956	14,079	1,020	1,060	142	149	2,041	2,012
Ill.	21,036	20,570	936	973	197	200	2,856	2,757
Mich.	11,716	11,768	1,100	1,147	129	135	1,697	1,616
Wis.	16,399	16,461	1,221	1,277	200	210	2,411	2,315
E.N.Cent.	82,698	81,892	1,069	1,115	884	913	11,863	11,481
Minn.	25,982	26,860	1,249	1,308	325	351	3,705	3,757
Iowa	32,394	32,692	1,011	1,066	328	348	4,333	4,327
Mo.	21,830	21,191	828	877	181	186	3,052	2,890
N.Dak.	5,544	5,158	775	831	43	43	668	665
S.Dak.	8,568	8,484	806	831	69	71	1,104	1,071
Nebr.	15,074	14,340	1,029	1,048	155	150	1,982	2,014
Kans.	15,984	15,495	980	1,008	157	156	2,221	2,136
W.N.Cent.	125,376	124,220	1,003	1,051	1,258	1,305	17,065	16,860
Del.	892	886	1,076	1,063	10	9	132	119
Md.	3,274	3,191	992	1,063	32	34	453	427
Va.	7,968	8,002	967	930	77	74	1,062	1,039
W.Va.	3,437	3,432	871	967	30	33	530	453
N.C.	10,409	10,064	725	679	75	68	1,148	1,190
S.C.	3,758	3,612	549	527	21	19	385	384
Ga.	6,446	6,298	601	552	39	35	703	655
Fla.	1,729	1,650	837	868	14	14	214	196
S.Atl.	37,913	37,135	786	770	298	286	4,627	4,463
Ky.	9,788	9,950	834	812	82	81	1,269	1,187
Tenn.	9,858	9,206	701	651	69	60	1,156	1,084
Ala.	6,456	6,331	567	515	37	33	730	651
Miss.	6,866	6,192	484	459	33	28	664	616
Ark.	7,139	6,831	459	428	33	29	802	740
La.	3,979	3,770	477	484	19	18	414	383
Okla.	12,051	11,614	924	905	111	105	1,668	1,546
Tex.	27,863	26,822	716	663	199	178	3,475	3,309
S.Cent.	84,000	80,716	694	659	583	532	10,178	9,516
Mont.	1,990	1,774	884	949	18	17	265	246
Idaho	2,148	2,145	1,073	1,147	23	25	326	280
Wyo.	718	705	834	992	6	7	109	88
Colo.	3,384	3,462	856	967	29	33	515	438
N.Mex.	1,047	1,059	812	800	9	8	152	119
Ariz.	460	419	1,023	1,004	5	4	72	61
Utah	2,444	2,349	1,224	1,110	30	26	380	376
Nev.	291	293	1,054	1,054	3	3	42	48
Wash.	6,059	5,952	1,395	1,454	85	87	956	921
Oreg.	3,241	3,216	1,262	1,330	41	43	508	480
Calif.	13,844	14,393	1,166	1,178	161	170	2,427	2,087
West.	35,626	35,767	1,151	1,183	410	423	5,752	5,142
U.S.	417,782	412,635	993	1,021	4,150	4,214	57,930	55,19[illegible]

1/ Revised.